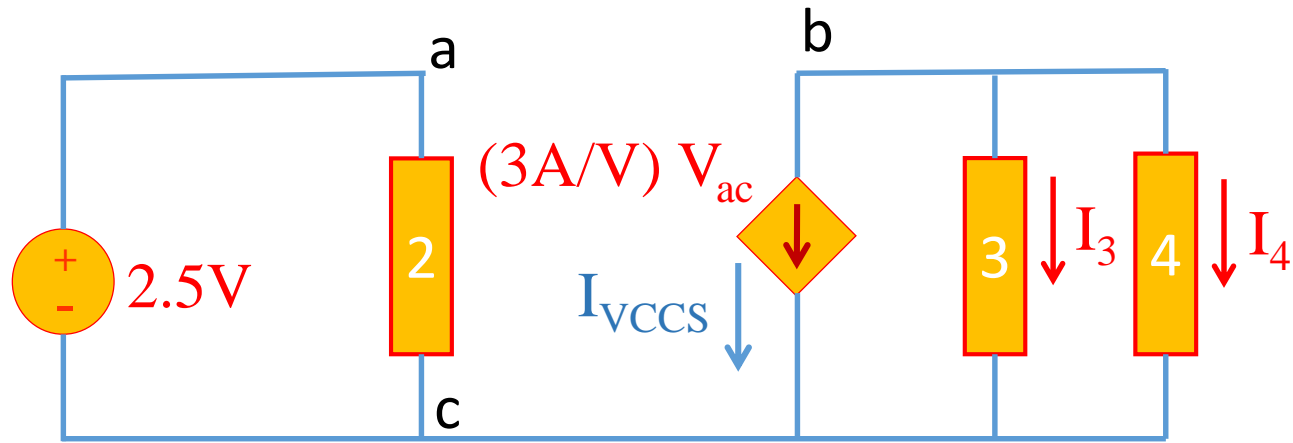


EECS/CSE 70A Network Analysis I

Homework #2 Solution

Problem 1: (VCCS) Find $I_3 + I_4$.



Solution:

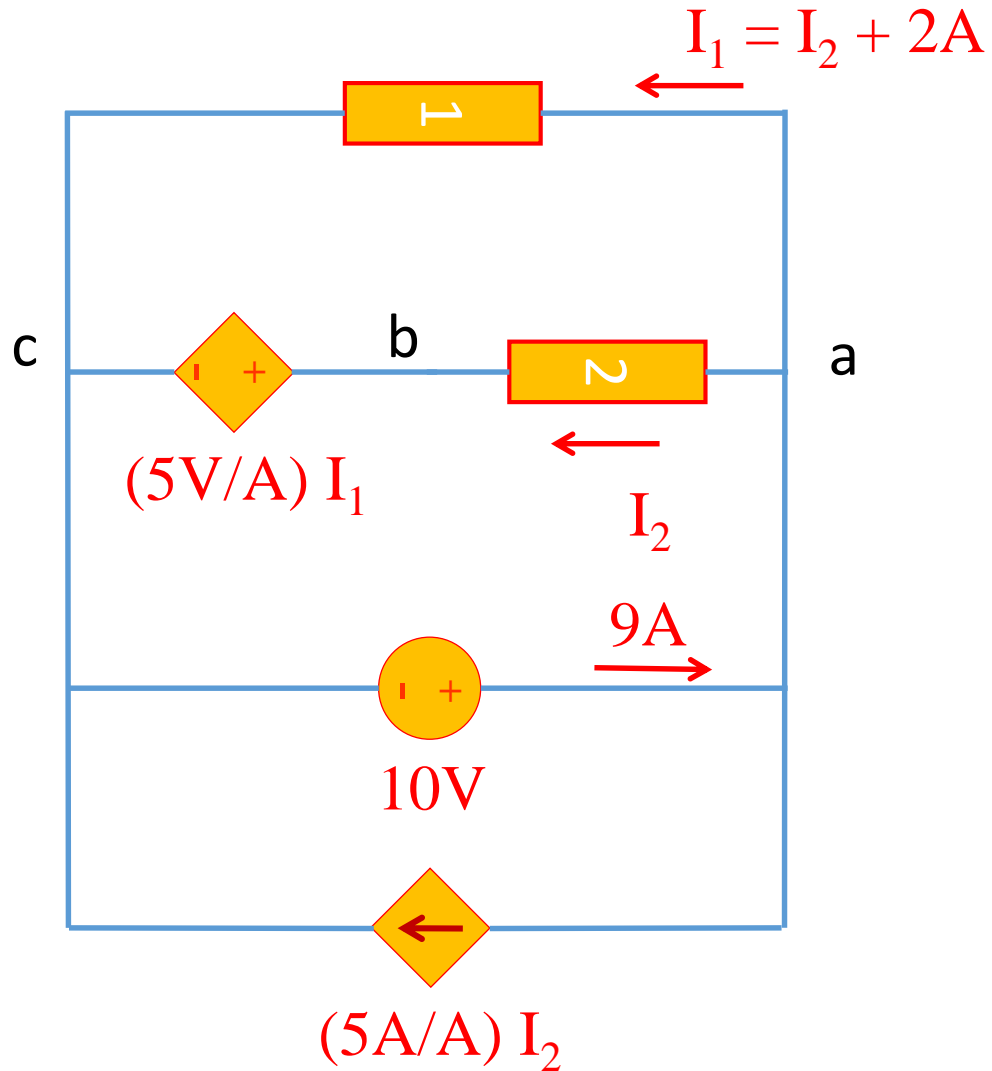
$$V_{ac} = 2.5V$$

$$\text{VCCS current} = I_{VCCS} = (3A/V) V_{ac} = 7.5A$$

$$\text{KCL @ node b: } I_3 + I_4 + I_{VCCS} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow I_3 + I_4 = -7.5A$$

Problem 2: (CCVS/CCCS) Find I_1 , I_2 and V_{bc}



Solution:

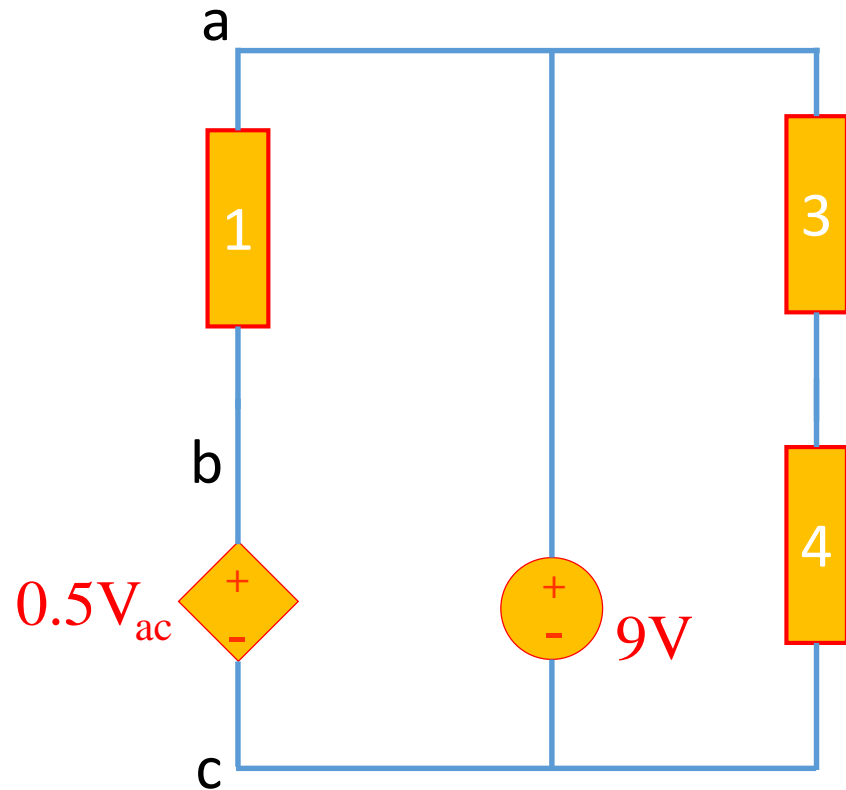
$$V_{ac} = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{KCL @ node a: } I_1 + I_2 - 9\text{A} + 5I_2 = 0$$

From the question we know $I_1 = I_2 + 2\text{A}$

$$\rightarrow I_2 = 1 \text{ A}, I_1 = 3 \text{ A}, V_{bc} = 5I_1 = 5 \text{ V}$$

Problem 3: (VCVS) Find V_{bc} and V_{ab} .

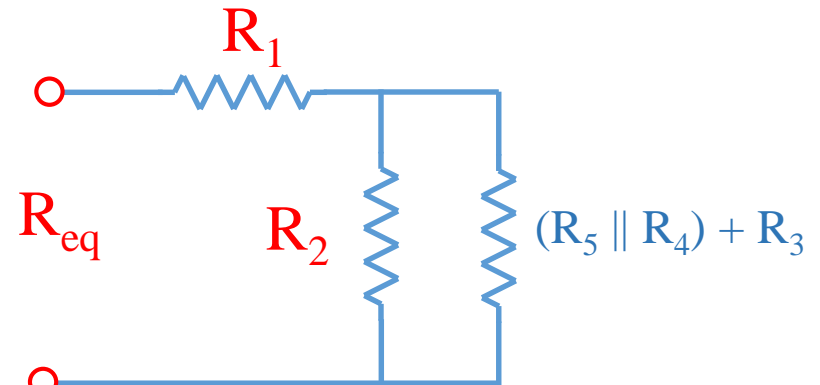
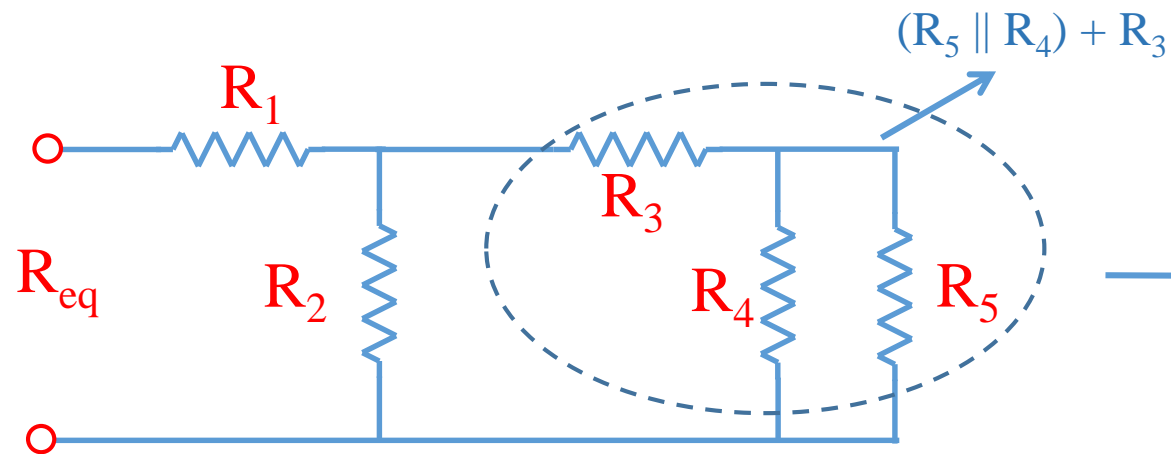
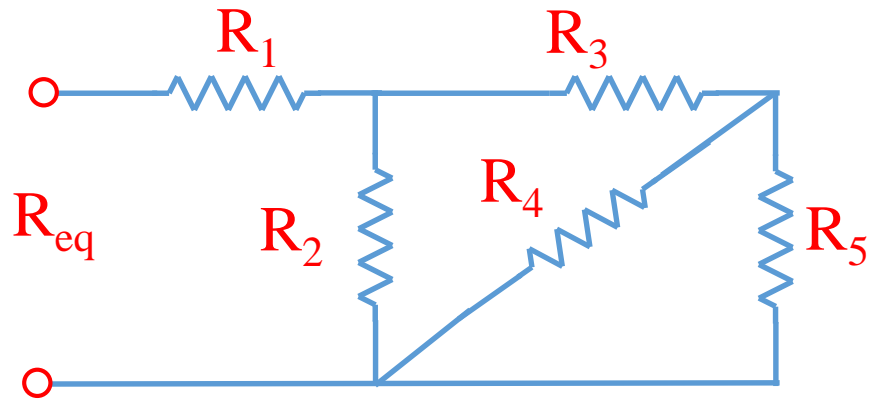


Solution:

$$V_{ac} = 9V \rightarrow V_{bc} = 0.5 \times V_{ac} = 4.5V$$

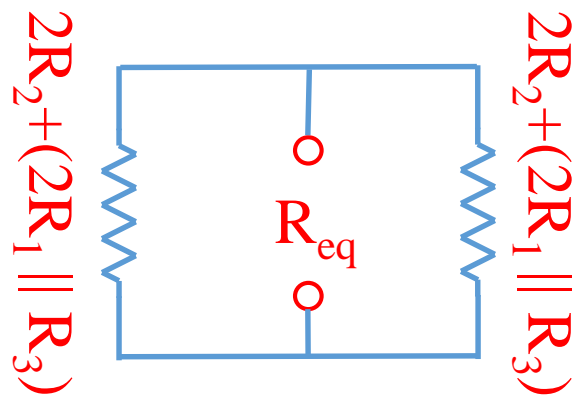
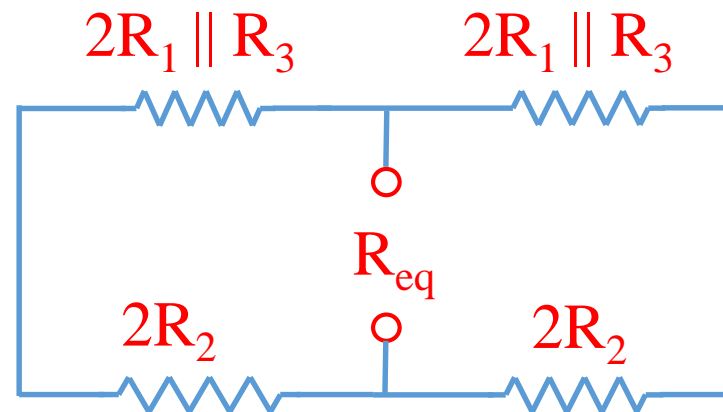
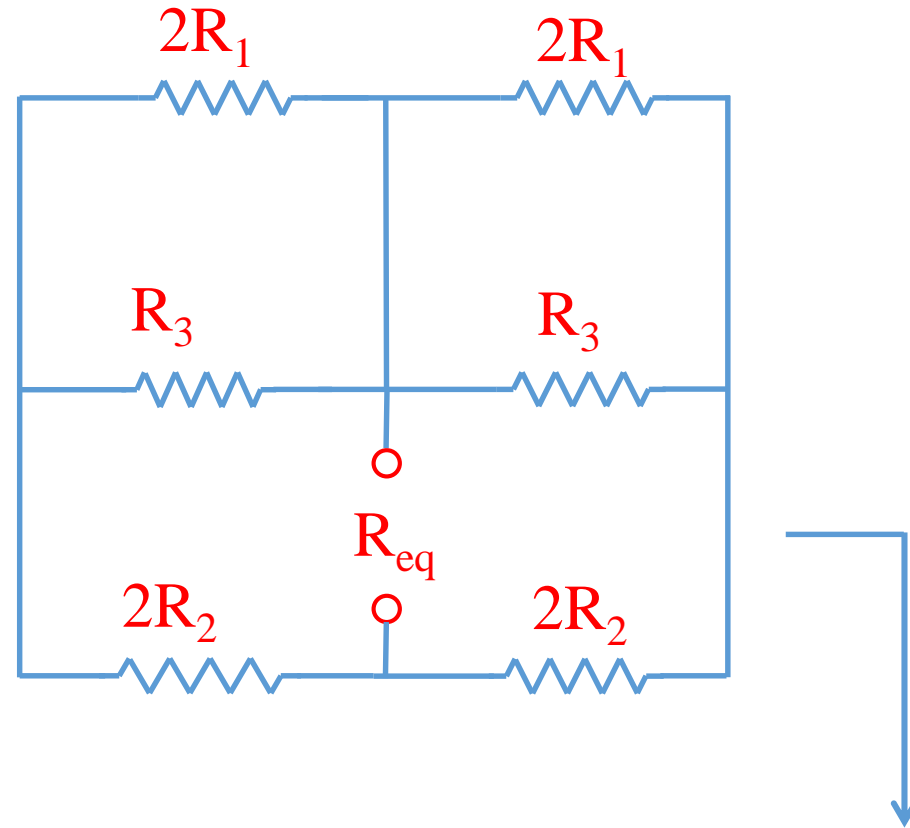
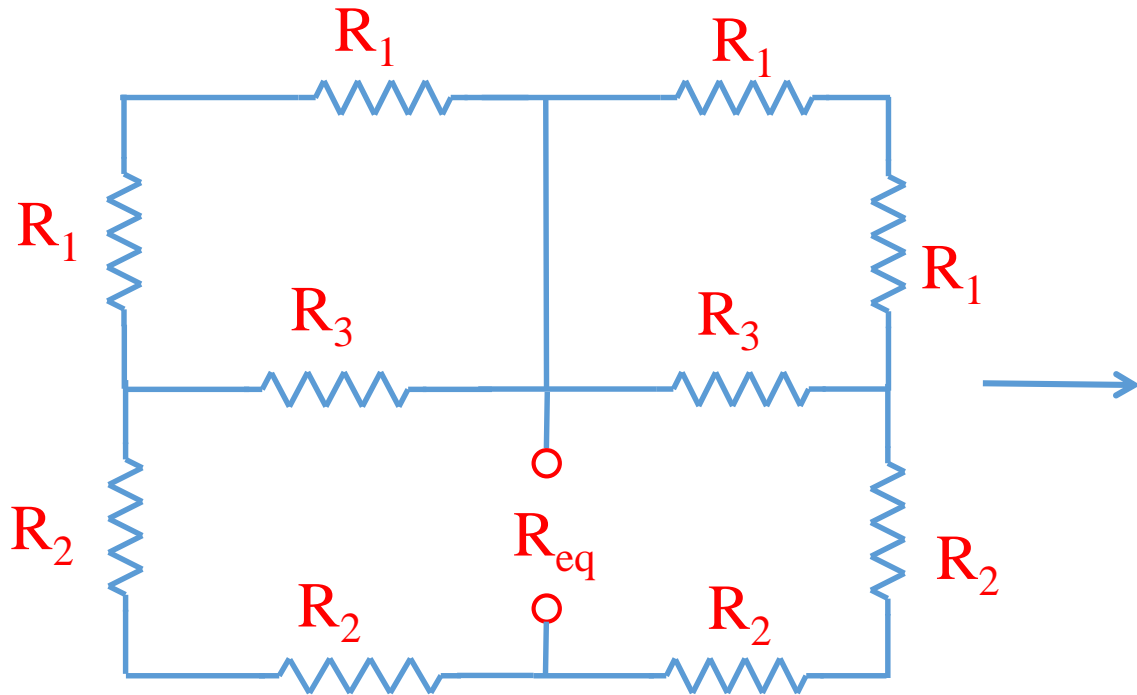
$$V_{ab} = V_{ac} - V_{bc} = 4.5V$$

Problem 4: Find R_{eq} . Please use the parallel sign “//” as discussed in class.



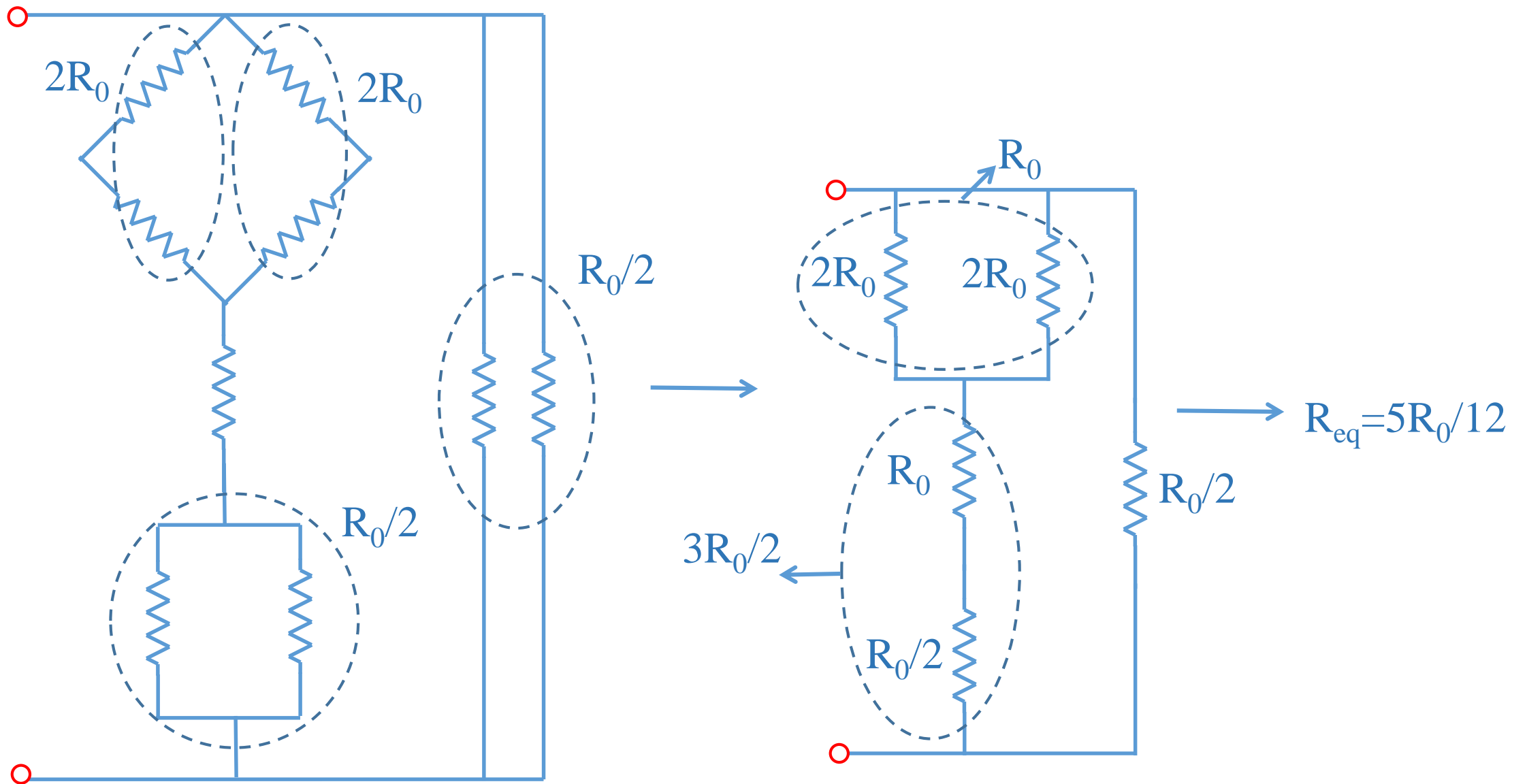
$$R_{eq} = [(R_5 \parallel R_4) + R_3] \parallel R_2 + R_1$$

Problem 5: Find R_{eq} .

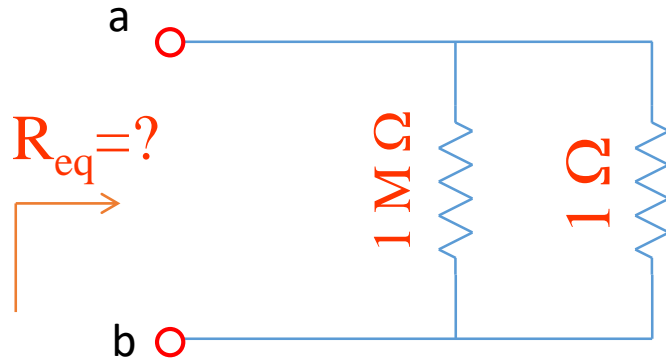


$$R_{eq} = R_2 + (2R_1 \parallel R_3)/2$$

Problem 6: All of the resistors below are $R_0 \Omega$. Find R_{eq} .



Problem 7: Find R_{eq} using Taylor series approximation of the appropriate function to the second order accuracy.



$$\left(R_{eq} = \frac{1M * 1}{1M + 1} = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{-6}} \right)$$

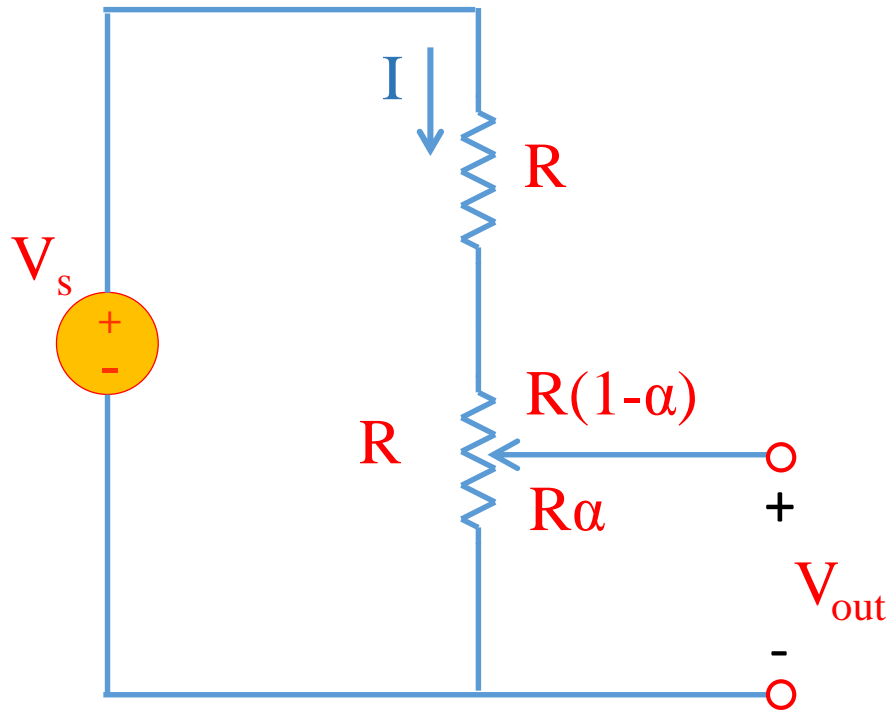
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2$$

For the Taylor series (which is expanded up to the second order) we have $a = 0$ and we want to evaluate the function at $x = 10^{-6}$

$$R_{eq} = f(x) = 1 + \frac{-1}{1!} (10^{-6}) + \frac{2}{2!} (10^{-6})^2 = 0.9999990000001$$

Problem 8: (Potentiometer) In the circuit below, the wiper divides the potentiometer resistance R between two resistances $R(1-\alpha)$ and $R\alpha$ where $0 < \alpha < 1$. α is a parameter modeling the wiper's position. Find the value of α such that the output voltage V_{out} becomes one-third of V_s



Solution:

$$I = V_s / (R + R(1-\alpha) + R\alpha) = V_s / (2R)$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = R\alpha \times I = R\alpha \times V_s / (2R)$$

$$\text{We need } V_{\text{out}} = V_s/3 \rightarrow \alpha = 2/3$$